4/14/88 S 7355-1 A

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

February 1988 Published March 1988

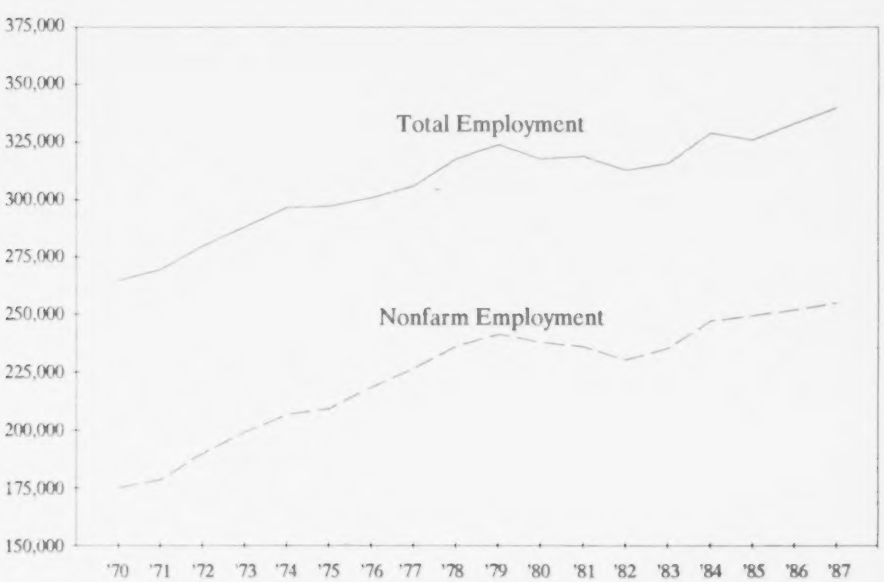
Nonfarm Employment Versus Total Employment

Total employment and nonfarm employment provide complementary information about economic trends. These two employment estimates do not measure the same economic happening, but when tracked together often provide insight into what's happening among the employed portion of South Dakota's labor force.

Total employment data in the labor force levels tabled each month in the Labor Bulletin are based on *household* interviews from a sample survey of the population 16 years and older. Total employment includes the following three groups: both farm and nonfarm wage and salary workers, self-employed, and unpaid family workers. In terms of total employment, workers are counted only once.

Nonfarm employment data published in each issue of the Labor Bulletin are compiled from *establishment records of employers* surveyed each month. Nonfarm employment includes only wage and salary employees on payrolls of nonfarm establishments. Nonfarm employment includes some duplicate counts of workers, since some workers hold more than one job.

Since 1970, the direction of year-to-year changes in annual average nonfarm employment has varied from total employment trends in only two instances, from 1980 to 1981 and from 1984 to 1985. The graph below displays the overall consistency of the trends these two employment estimates have shown.



Not only has the direction of the trending of these two employment estimates been the same, but even the magnitude of the changes both have noted has been very similar. In other words, when one notes large increases, so does the other. There have been only three exceptions to this similarity. The 1974-75 change in nonfarm employment was

INSIDE...

Labor Market In February 3
South Dakota Nonfarm Employment .. 6
Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment .. 7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment .. 8
Hours and Earnings of Production Workers 9

significantly larger than the total employment change. There are at least two possible explanations for this apparent inconsistency. First, nonfarm wage and salary workers who had gone into business for themselves during the economic slowdown (because of the lack of nonfarm jobs) left their business and resumed work as wage and salary workers with nonfarm establishments.

Second, workers who had faced a lowered standard of living during the economic slowdown sought second jobs. Both of these occurrences would cause nonfarm employment numbers to rise without changing total employment.

The other exceptions to the paralleling of nonfarm employment and total employment occurred from 1985 to 1986 and from 1986 to 1987, when changes showed nonfarm employment growing significantly less than total employment. Even though this is a new trend and may not continue, it is a pattern evident in many other states and has important economic implications.

Again, there are several possible explanations for this phenomenon. Some of those explanations spotlight sectors of the work force with unique employment conditions which are gaining importance nationally and in South Dakota.

One example is those who have short-term or special event jobs. Their employment, tabulated in total employment figures, is not included in nonfarm estimates because of its nature. The employment situtation ordinarily does not meet the requirements for employer reporting of the employer-employee relationship. For instance, the work may not meet minimum requirements of hours worked or total wages earned to be reported. In other cases, cash payment to workers precludes employment reporting.

Another example is those workers receiving intermittent pay. Workers receiving pay, even on an intermittent basis, are counted in total employment numbers. An example would be a family member who regularly works in the family business but is paid only once or twice a year. That paid family worker would be counted in the nonfarm estimates only for the time period in which he or she received pay.

Some differences between nonfarm and total employment levels are natural and are created because of their contrasting characteristics. For example, there are reporting time lags between the two estimates. Employers reporting workers on their payrolls (the nonfarm employment count) may lag behind the number of workers hired (the total employment count) during hiring phases of the business cycle. Individuals included in the household survey used to estimate total employment may report a job which they have not yet started or have not yet received a paycheck for, before their employers will report them as being on the payroll in the establishment survey.

Another difference between the two employment estimates is created by unpaid absences. In terms of total employment estimates, workers are counted as employed if they had jobs but were not at work. That is, they were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons. Workers falling into these categories are included in total employment estimates even if they were not paid by their employers for the time off. However, nonfarm employment estimates do not include those employees if they were not on the current payroll.

South Dakota's Labor Market in February

In February, the number of nonfarm wage and salaried jobs in South Dakota continued to expand from year-earlier levels, posting a job increase of 3,300 (or 1.3 percent) from February, 1987 levels.

Job increases from year-ago levels occurred in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and services industries and in government.

Manufacturing employment increased 1,600 jobs from year-ago levels. The durable goods sector increased 1,200 jobs and the nondurable goods sectors increased 300 jobs. The job increases throughout the durable goods sector reflected increased orders for surgical supplies, tractor-truck trailers, lumber and wood products, and electronic computing equipment. The majority of the increase in the nondurable goods sector was found in food and kindred products.

Retail trade posted job growth of 1,100 (or 2.3 percent) from February, 1987 levels. The ever-expanding food store and eating and drinking establishment sectors split most of this growth equally.

The services industry posted job increases of 400 over February, 1987 levels. This increase was distributed among the medical and health services, membership organizations and hotels sectors.

Government employment remained fairly stable over the year, adding 300 jobs.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

The nonfarm employment level of 250,400 in February, 1988 remained stable over the month.

The industries showing increases over January, 1988 levels were services, transportation and public utilities, finance, insurance, and real estate, and government.

Nationally, the finance, insurance and real estate industry was the only service-producing industry that did not show employment gains in February. And growth in this industry in the nation has greatly slowed since October, probably resulting from employment retrenchment following last October's financial market upheavals. In contrast, South Dakota's finance sector has maintained a constant employment level of 8,800 throughout the national market upheaval which began in October.

February is traditionally a busy month for tax preparers. An increase of 200 jobs in the personal and business services sector reflect the need to hire additional people to handle extra work loads. This may be especially true this year due to the changes and complexity of the new tax laws.

Educational services employment in the private sector traditionally decreases in January due to holiday vacation time for educators, work study students and support staff. This sector decreased 400 in January, 1988 and increased 400 in February, 1988 returning to normal employment levels.

The sectors in the transportation and public utilities industry showing increases over January, 1988 levels were motor freight transportation and communication.

The 500 job increase in government was found in state and local education and also reflects back-to-normal employment levels after the holiday season. This over-the-month change paralleled that which occured in the private educational services sector.

South Dakota's labor force was 343,100 in February, with 328,500 South Dakotans being employed and 14,600 being unemployed. The unemployment rate was 4.2 percent, a decrease from the January rate of 4.7 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	February 1988 (1)				February 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	119,942,000	112,460,000	7,482,000	6.2(3)	117,967,000	109,464,000	8,503,000	7.2(3)
South Dakota	343,100	328,500	14,600	4.2	342,100	324,900	17,200	5.0
Sioux Falls MSA	71,653	67,936	3,717	5.2	69,659	66,775	2,884	4.1
Rapid City MSA	38,892	37,226	1,666	4.3	38,036	36,141	1,895	5.0
Aurora	1,409	1,395	14	1.0	1,391	1,351	40	2.9
Beadle	9,117	8,808	309	3.4	9,330	8,780	550	5.9
Bennett	1,481	1,454	27	1.8	1,398	1,364	34	2.4
Bon Homme	3,253	3,178	75	2.3	3,365	3,259	106	3.2
Brookings	12,546	12,023	523	4.2	13,216	12,424	792	6.0
Brown	19,801	19,027	774	3.9	20,149	19,122	1,027	5.1
Brule	2,511	2,392	119	4.7	2,534	2,420	114	4.5
Buffalo	448	426	22	4.9	463	404	59	12.7
Butte	3,581	3,383	198	5.5	3,728	3,463	265	7.1
Campbell	1,109	1,063	46	4.1	1,127	1,044	83	7.4
Charles Mix	3,712	3,587	125	3.4	3,861	3,660	201	5.2
Clark	1,756	1,689	67	3.8	1,876	1,743	133	7.1
Clay	6,233	6,047	186	3.0	6,388	6,104	284	4.4
Codington	11,323	10,899	424	3.7	11,498	10,746	752	6.5
Corson	1,545	1,499	46	3.0	1,565	1,459	106	6.8
Custer	3,151	2,991	160	5.1	3,085	2,865	220	7.1
Davison	8,828	8,558	270	3.1	8,812	8,441	371	4.2
Day	3,313	3,158	155	4.7	3,392	3,212	180	5.3
Deuel	2,075	1,956	119	5.7	2,215	2,007	208	9.4
Dewey	1,994	1,850	144	7.2	2,008	1,847	161	8.0
Douglas	1,729	1,678	51	2.9	1,698	1,662	36	2.1
Edmunds	2,071	1,976	95	4.6	2,256	2,116	140	6.2
Fall River	3,536	3,388	148	4.2	3,428	3,242	186	5.4
Faulk	1,089	1,075	14	1.3	1,190	1,154	36	3.0
Grant	4,081	3,876	205	5.0	4,205	3,943	262	6.2
Gregory	2,295	2,201	94	4.1	2,413	2,326	87	3.6
Haakon	1,173	1,141	32	2.7	1,210	1,161	49	4.0
Hamlin	2,662	2,564	98	3.7	2,257	2,115	142	6.3
Hand	1,959	1,926	33	1.7	2,019	1,939	80	4.0
Hanson	1,314	1,276	38	2.9	1,395	1,325	70	5.0
Harding	713	694	19	2.7	755	719	36	4.8
Hughes	8,867	8,621	246	2.8	8,528	8,261	267	3.1
Hutchinson	3,940	3,818	122	3.1	4,057	3,928	129	3.2
Hyde	926	897	29	3.1	915	858	57	6.2
Jackson	1,435	1,386	49	3.4	1,440	1,374	66	4.6

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	February 1988 (1)				February 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,132	1,118	14	1.2	1,214	1,182	32	2.6
Jones	637	599	38	6.0	607	577	30	4.9
Kingsbury	2,621	2,531	90	3.4	2,821	2,700	121	4.3
Lake	5,084	4,886	198	3.9	5,075	4,789	286	5.6
Lawrence	9,980	9,437	543	5.4	9,570	9,022	548	5.7
Lincoln	6,910	6,512	398	5.8	6,817	6,478	339	5.0
Lyman	1,396	1,326	70	5.0	1,448	1,370	78	5.4
McCook	2,754	2,633	121	4.4	2,777	2,677	100	3.6
McPherson	1,492	1,438	54	3.6	1,503	1,450	53	3.5
Marshall	2,193	2,111	82	3.7	2,197	2,083	114	5.2
Meade	8,783	8,340	443	5.0	8,782	8,282	500	5.7
Mellette	982	933	49	5.0	833	786	47	5.6
Miner	1,383	1,316	67	4.8	1,338	1,274	64	4.8
Minnehaha	71,653	67,936	3,717	5.2	69,659	66,775	2,884	4.1
Moody	3,246	3,097	149	4.6	3,226	3,016	210	6.5
Pennington	38,892	37,226	1,666	4.3	38,036	36,141	1,895	5.0
Perkins	2,406	2,355	51	2.1	2,433	2,365	68	2.8
Potter	1,396	1,356	40	2.9	1,470	1,411	59	4.0
Roberts	4,332	4,086	246	5.7	4,418	4,113	305	6.9
Sanborn	1,103	1,067	36	3.3	1,171	1,110	61	5.2
Shannon	2,568	2,414	154	6.0	2,578	2,335	243	9.4
Spink	3,661	3,550	111	3.0	3,726	3,601	125	3.4
Stanley	1,540	1,472	68	4.4	1,487	1,428	59	4.0
Sully	773	751	22	2.8	816	795	21	2.6
Todd	2,601	2,460	141	5.4	2,647	2,463	184	7.0
Tripp	3,118	3,039	79	2.5	3,210	3,081	129	4.0
Turner	3,854	3,668	186	4.8	4,007	3,772	235	5.9
Union	5,024	4,753	271	5.4	4,952	4,463	489	9.9
Walworth	2,865	2,757	108	3.8	2,952	2,783	169	5.7
Yankton	10,626	10,372	254	2.4	10,257	9,876	381	3.7
Ziebach	1,105	1,083	22	2.0	896	858	38	4.2

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.7 and 6.6. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

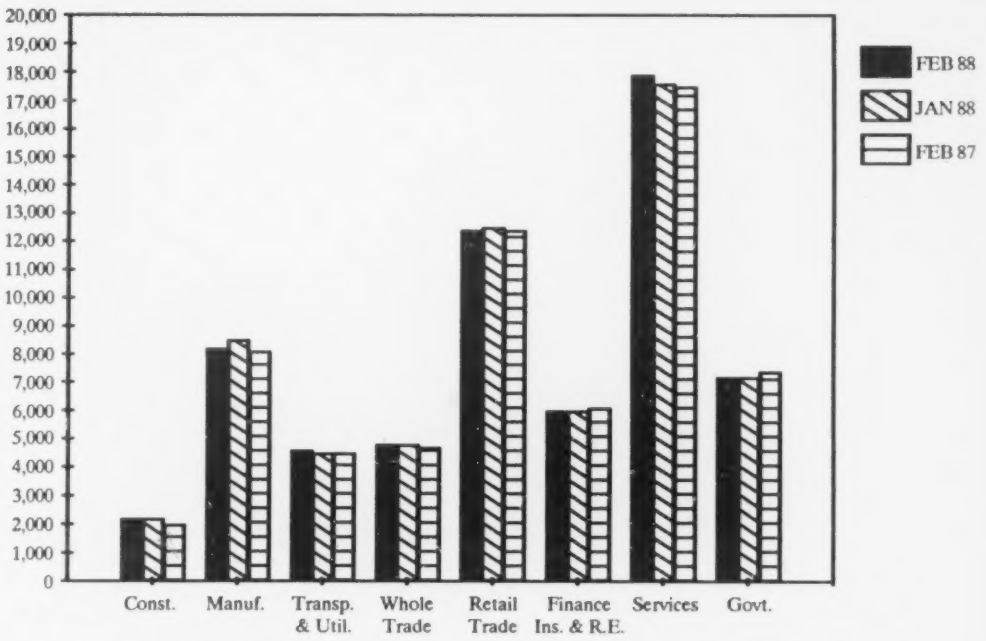
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	250,400	250,300	247,100	.0	1.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	190,900	191,300	187,900	-.2	1.6
MINING	2,400	2,400	2,400	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	7,500	7,800	7,500	-3.8	.0
MANUFACTURING	29,400	29,700	27,800	-1.0	5.8
Durable Goods	16,200	16,500	15,000	-1.8	8.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,200	10,500	9,400	-2.9	8.5
Nondurable Goods	13,100	13,200	12,800	-.8	2.3
Food & Kindred Products	7,600	7,600	7,400	.0	2.7
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,800	2,900	2,700	-3.4	3.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,300	12,100	12,200	1.7	.8
Transportation	7,300	7,300	7,200	.0	1.4
Communication	2,700	2,700	2,800	.0	-3.6
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,300	.0	-4.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	65,000	65,600	63,900	-.9	1.7
Wholesale Trade	16,300	16,300	16,100	.0	1.2
Durable Goods	7,300	7,300	7,100	.0	2.8
Nondurable Goods	9,000	9,100	9,000	-1.1	.0
Retail Trade	48,800	49,300	47,700	-1.0	2.3
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,100	8,400	8,100	-3.6	.0
Food Stores	7,900	8,000	7,500	-1.3	5.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,100	14,000	14,200	.7	-.7
Finance	8,800	8,800	8,900	.0	-1.1
Banking	4,400	4,500	4,500	-2.2	-2.2
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,000	3,900	4,000	2.6	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,300	3,300	3,400	.0	-2.9
SERVICES	60,300	59,700	59,900	1.0	.7
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	15,700	15,400	15,600	1.9	.6
Personal and Business	7,800	7,600	7,900	2.6	-1.3
Medical and Health Services	23,500	23,600	23,300	-.4	.9
Hospitals	10,600	10,700	10,500	-.9	1.0
Health Services, other than Hospitals	12,900	12,900	12,800	.0	.8
Educational Services	4,600	4,200	4,600	9.5	.0
Social Services	4,400	4,400	4,400	.0	.0
Membership Organizations	8,900	8,800	8,600	1.1	3.5
GOVERNMENT	59,500	59,000	59,200	.8	.5
Federal	10,700	10,700	10,600	.0	.9
State	16,000	15,600	16,000	2.6	.0
State Education	7,600	7,200	7,600	5.6	.0
Local	32,800	32,600	32,600	.6	.6
Local Education	19,700	19,600	19,800	.5	-.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

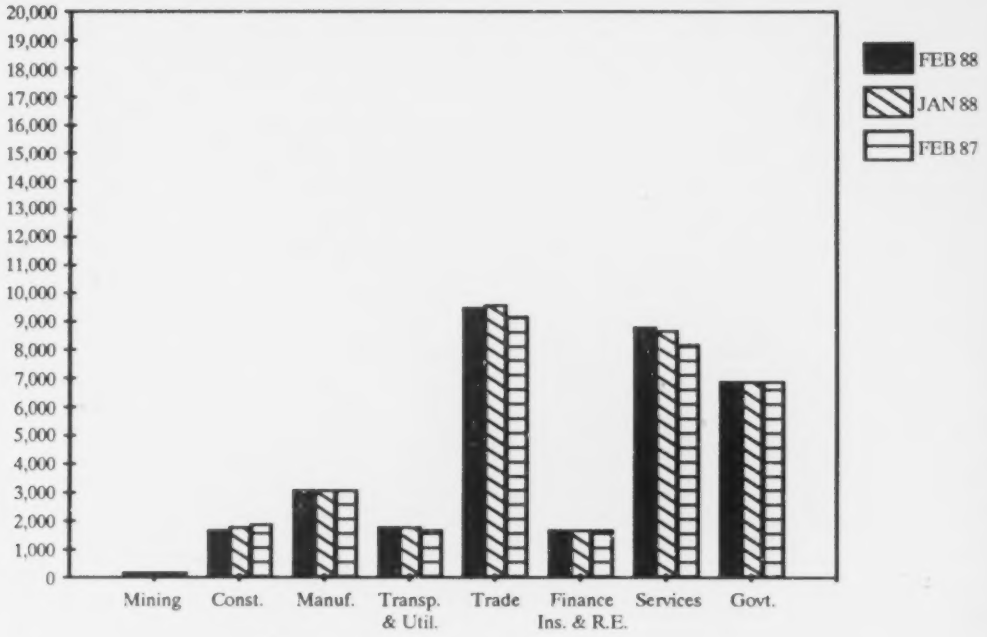


	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	63,500	63,400	62,800	.2	1.1
*MINING	---	---	---	-.-	-.-
CONSTRUCTION	2,200	2,200	2,000	.0	10.0
MANUFACTURING	8,200	8,500	8,100	-3.5	1.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,600	4,500	4,500	2.2	2.2
TRADE	17,200	17,200	17,100	.0	.6
Wholesale Trade	4,800	4,800	4,700	.0	2.1
Retail Trade	12,400	12,500	12,400	-.8	.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,000	6,000	6,100	.0	-1.6
SERVICES	17,900	17,600	17,500	1.7	2.3
GOVERNMENT	7,200	7,200	7,400	.0	-2.7

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	33,700	33,800	33,000	-.3	2.1
MINING	200	200	200	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,700	1,800	1,900	-5.6	-10.5
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,100	3,100	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,800	1,800	1,700	.0	5.9
TRADE	9,500	9,600	9,200	-1.0	3.3
Wholesale Trade	1,900	1,900	1,700	.0	11.8
Retail Trade	7,600	7,700	7,400	-1.3	2.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES	8,800	8,700	8,200	1.1	7.3
GOVERNMENT	6,900	6,900	6,900	.0	.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Total Private	156,900	157,500	153,800	33.5	33.1	33.7
Mining	2,000	2,000	2,000	41.6	42.1	41.4
Construction	5,400	5,700	5,200	35.5	35.5	38.5
Manufacturing	22,200	22,800	21,000	42.0	40.6	42.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,100	10,000	10,000	38.4	37.6	37.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	56,900	57,300	55,900	31.2	30.7	31.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,200	10,100	10,200	36.3	37.0	37.3
Services	50,200	49,700	49,400	30.1	30.2	30.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Total Private	$246.23	$243.95	$241.29	$ 7.35	$ 7.37	$ 7.16
Mining	526.24	536.78	531.99	12.65	12.75	12.85
Construction	358.55	357.49	395.01	10.10	10.07	10.26
Manufacturing	338.52	328.86	336.38	8.06	8.10	7.99
Transportation & Public Utilities	385.54	391.42	376.29	10.04	10.41	10.17
Wholesale & Retail Trade	196.56	192.49	191.87	6.30	6.27	6.13
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	274.07	277.50	263.34	7.55	7.50	7.06
Services	204.08	203.85	196.15	6.78	6.75	6.41

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	6,100	6,400	6,100	44.3	42.6	43.3
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,400	2,400	39.9	39.7	38.1

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$369.02	$345.06	$350.30	$8.33	$8.10	$8.09
Rapid City MSA	309.62	318.79	278.51	7.76	8.03	7.31

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Sex, Total	5,352	5,256	4,390
Male	4,314	4,207	3,329
Female	1,038	1,049	1,061
Race, Total	5,352	5,256	4,390
White	5,013	4,956	4,083
Nonwhite	339	300	307
Age, Total	5,352	5,256	4,390
Under 45	3,983	3,830	3,381
Over 45	1,369	1,426	1,009
[2]Industry, Total	5,352	5,256	4,390
Mining	187	163	183
Construction	1,761	1,700	1,308
Manufacturing	1,746	1,826	857
Transportation & Public Utilities	163	147	232
Trade	653	627	820
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	96	102	118
Services	525	507	627
Government	221	184	245
[2]Occupation, Total	5,352	5,256	4,390
Professional & Managerial	342	341	418
Clerical and Sales	452	432	533
Services	449	450	466
Processing	1,057	1,093	161
Machine Trade	159	155	193
Benchwork	253	239	249
Structural Work	1,983	1,916	1,669
Other	657	630	701
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	5,352	5,256	4,390
1-2 Weeks	565	1,194	524
3-4 Weeks	591	582	559
5-14 Weeks	3,218	2,793	2,247
15 Weeks & Over	978	687	1,060

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,867	3,202	2,042	-41.6	-8.5
B. Weeks Compensated	20,446	20,006	17,604	2.1	16.1
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$2,089,768	$1,918,114	$1,544,972	8.9	35.2
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$39,881,800	$41,110,200	$37,304,900	-2.9	6.9
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	4,817	5,506	2,968	-12.5	62.2
F. Nonfarm Placements	2,484	3,234	2,301	-23.1	7.9
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	3,351	4,040	3,425	-17.0	-2.1

	February 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$64,553

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	February 1988	
	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	49	$11,368
J. Partial Employment	63	$ 4,977

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

BULK RATE

PRESORTED 3RD CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Department of Labor
Permit NO. G-12

Labor Market Information Center
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use $300

FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Congress Information Center
SRI 4520 East
West Highway
Bethesda MD 20814

Selected National Economic Indicators

	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	116.0	115.7	111.6	0.3	3.9
Industrial Production Index[2]	134.4	134.2	127.1	0.1	5.7
Personal Income[3]	$3,914	$3,880	$3,670	0.9	6.6
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,494	1,372	1,809	8.9	-17.4
Prime Interest Rate[5]	8.51	8.75	7.50	-0.2	1.0

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3]Bureau of Economic Analysis. In billions of dollars. Seasonally adjusted annual rates.

[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA · GREAT SEAL · 1889